VIETNAM

No. 230

Information Weekly — E.O.: 46 Tran Hung Dao Street, Hanoi — Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

August 18 In this issue : 1969

SUCCESS AND FORCE OF PEOPLE'S WAR

(at Regional Level in Socialist North Viet Nam)

by General VO NGUYEN GIAP

Pages 4-5

South Viet Nam

AUGUST 11 PLAF SIMULTANEOUS OVERNIGHT ATTACKS

- OVER 200 ENEMY BASES AND POSITIONS THROUGHOUT SOUTH VIET NAM ASSAULTED, CHIEFLY ON SAIGON, DA NANG AND HUE FRONTS.
- INITIAL BATTLE-COUNT OF THE FIRST DAY: Thousands of Enemy Casualties (1,500 in Hon Quan Region), 5 US Battalions and 3 US Companies, a Puppet Battalion, 3 Companies and a Regimental CP Wiped Out, Many Positions Stormed, over 100 Military Vehicles (300 near Hon Quan) Put out of Commission, a Huge Stock of Fuel Burnt.
- IN THE MEKONG DELTA, PATRIOTIC OFFICERS IN THE PUPPET ARMY TOOK AN ARTILLERY POSITION AND BOMBARDED THE ENEMY TARGETS.

On the Path of the August Revolution

wenty-four years ago, in August 1945 when Summer was Twenty-four years ago, in August
1945 when Summer was
con.ing to a close, a struggle
was launched by our, people, with
feats which heralded a "new
spring" in their multimillenary existence.

In the process of their long his-ory, our people had won brilliant In the process of their long his-tory, our people had won brilliant successes over the aggressor but none of them had had such a deep significance as the Auguil 1945 Rev-olution and the founding of the DRVN. Not only did the latter put an end to nearly a entiry of for-eign domination, but they also a oilshed a regime of barsh oppares to the product of the control of the state of the control of the control of millions of men and women be-came masters of their country and

of their destiny for the power established in those days belonged to the workers, peasants and other sections of the toiling people, to all patriotic and democratic forces callied within the Unified Narallied within the Unified Na-tional Front under the leadership of the working class.

of the working class.

In the past, whenever the Fatherland was in danger, our people, all to a man, rose against the aggressor. Fighting for decades and making the greatest sacrifices, they succeeded at last in custing off the foreign yoke. But each time, the fruits of their victories driven out, they fell again under the rule of local lords without any hope of getting out of their predicament.

(Continued page 2)

VNANDPF Delegation Led by Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao To Visit North Viet Nam

A delegation of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Demo-cratic and Peace Forces will soon visit North Viet Nam at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front.

It will be led by Lawyer TRINH DINH THAO, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Central Committee of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces and Vice-Presi-dent of the Advisory Council to the RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government.

Its two deputy-heads will be Superior Bonze THICH DON HAU, former chief representative of the Viet Nam Unified Buddhist Association (Van Hanh Section),

and Engineer LAM VAN TETand Engineer LAM VAN TET-patriotic personality. Both are Vice-chairmen of the Central Committey of the VN-ANDPF and members of the Advisory Council to the RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government

The Delegation will also include: Prof. LE VAN GIAP, Chair-man of the Saigon ChoLon-Gia Dink Committee of the VNANDPF and member of the Advisory Counts to the RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government ;

- Prof. Doctor LE VAN HAO, Chairman of the Hue Committee of the VNANDPF, and Chairman

(Continued page 2)

Between August 5, 1964 and August 16, 1969

3,316

US AIRCRAFT DOWNED IN NORTH VIET NAM

A hero-unit: the militia of village T, Ha Tinh province.



Mr. Xuan Thuy recalled that in its to-point overall solution, the NFL had reassurted the anshakable principle of unconditional withdrawal of US and satellite troops, whereas the American side did not cease pressing the "mutual troop withdraw al" claim in the hope of prolonging US military occupa-

sacrifices in human lives and (inancial burdens to be imposed upon the American people At the same session, M Nguven Van Tien, deputy-

head of the Delegation of the RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government, 'also pointed to the responsibility of the US Government for the delay in the achievement of a Viet Nam settlement He denounced the inhuman crimes committed by the US · Expeditionary Corps in South Viet Nam, including "mopping-up" operations B52 wanton bombings, use of 6 gases and poisons, etc. Refer ring to the US decision to withdraw from South Viet Nam 25,000 GIs, the SVNPRG delegate produced

30th Plenary Session of Paris Conference on Viet Nam

(August 14, 1000)

Washington Blamed for No Progress after 30 Sessions

tion of South Viet Nam while trying to beef up the puppet administration and army under the plan to " Vietnamize" the war.

As regards the South Viet. namese people's right to selfdetermination, the DRVN envoy stressed that the crucial point was who would be the organizer of elections in South Viet Nam. The US and the Saigon administra tion claimed they had this right. They suggested an "electoral committee" with NFL participation, but they wanted the elections to be held under the puppet regime, considered by them to be "legal and constitutional. The position of the NFL and the RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government was that the elections should be entrusted to a provisional coalition government resultfrom consultations between South Viet Nam's political forces including personalities who had had to live in exile for political

The North Viet Nam representative concluded that the US government must be held responsible for the Paris Conference's marking time, the prolongation of the Viet Nam war and continued

the figure given by Senator Albert Gore and those admitted by the US Command in Saigon, to show that while pulling out those soldiers whose stay period in Viet Nam had expired the US government replaced them with other troops, and therefore the total US troops strength far from decreasing

had further increased. He argued that the formation of a provisional coalition government and the holding of elections were inseparable Free and democratic general elections were unconceivable without the existence of a provisional coalition government, since only such a government, formed in accordance with NFL -proposed procedures, can give the guarantee of representativeness and is invested with the required conpetence to conduct fair and democratic elections, so as to ensure to all strata of the South Vietnamese people the right to make their choice without outside pressure or coercion.

The PRG negotiator concluded his statement by reaffirming the South Vietnamese people's resolve to carry on the struggle until genuine independence and peace have been achieved.

VNANDPF DELEGATION LED BY LAWYER TRINH DINH THAO TO VISIT NORTH VIET NAM

(Continued from page 1)

of the People's Revolutionar Committee of Thua Thien.

Mme NGUYEN DINE CHI, Vice-Chairman of Hue Committee of VNANDPF, member of Advisory Council to the RSVN Provisional Revolu tionary Government Vice-Chairman of the People's Revolutionary Committee Thua Thien - Hue.

THI PHU, member of the Sargon - Cho Lon - Gia Dinh Committee of the VNANDPF;

Mr DUONG VAN CHIEN, chief of the Secre-tariat of the VNANDPF Central Committee.

Greeting the forthcoming visit of the VNANDPF delegation, Nhan Dan daily, central organ of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, stressed Thua Thien - Hue. the important part played - Mme LIEN HOA NGO by the VNANDPF in the

present struggle of the South Vietnamese people against US aggression, which struggle is marked by a deep spirit of Great National Unity for National Salvation. The Nhan Dan editorial emphasized that this visit, so long awaited by the North Vietnamese people, will fur-ther strengthen the unity of the entire nation and its resolve to fight and to defeat the Yankee imperialists and

ON THE PATH OF THE AUGUST REVOLUTION

It is with the people's war

that the armed forces and

people of North Viet Nam

US satellite troops into a

more and more disavanta-

geous defensive position. The

all-sided successes achieved

by the South Viet Nam peo-

ple - military, political and

diplomatic - ended in the

formation of the Provisional

Revolutionary Government

of the Republic of South

Viet Nam, an event of para-

mount significance forebod-

Though their final failure

is left in no doubt, the

American imperialists have

not given up their views

trial is not over for our

upon South Viet Nam. The

ing their final victory.

Things were not the same

after the August 1945 Revolution and the establishment of the DRVN, the first people's democratic state in our history. Right from the outset, inspired by the Political Theses elaborated in 1930 by the Indochinese Communist Party - now the Viet Nam Workers' Party - and by the Polit ical Program adopted in 1941 by the Viet Nam Inde pendence League (Viet Minh), the people's power effected democratic and social reforms which were carried on in the anti-colonialist war in the liberated areas in the North as well as in the South. They wrought far-reaching change in the Vietnamese social fabric, which grew deeper, since North Viet Nam, after complete liberation, has embarked on socialist construction. Since then, the revolutionary heroism of our people has been enhanced by new content - the love for socialism - in addition to the attachment to the native land which everybody entertains in his heart of hearts, to the conscience that " nothing is more precious than independence and freedom' and to the pride of belonging to a nation with a glorious past. Needless to look else where for the secret of the vigour, persistence and con tinuity of the Vietnames revolutionary movemen which got the better of the Japanese fascists in 1945 and the French colonialist invaders aided by the Amer-

THE triumph of the August 1945 Revolution and the emergence of the DRVN were the outcome of a long revolutionary process, of a sustained effort in the education, mobilization and organization of the popular

ican imperialists in 1954, and

which has been foiling all

the aggressive schemes of the

latter, since 1954.

" our armed forces and peo of the National Unified Front, the storage of strength in all fields and the combined utilization of political action and armed struggle which led to the general insurrection staged at the most favourable opportunity to overthrow the reactionary power, shatter the colonial and feudal voke and set up the people's The experiences of the August Revolution were most useful to our people in their confrontation with the French colonialists as well as in the present one with the American imperialists.

ours, incluctably.

PIOUS remembrance of frustrated the war of destruction of the US and forced it into an unconditional bombing halt in the DRVN and to the Confer- our people is based on the ence table in Paris. It is by uniting more and more closely, by gathering strength in every respect. that the South Viet Nam people, led by the National Front for Liberation, defeated the "special war" and the first stage of the " local war. ' Since last spring waves of general attacks and uprisings have been sweeping the US expeditionary forces, the puppet army and

> be he US imperialism. It is with this faith and the resolve to work with might and main to bring final victory nearer, to fulfil to his best his nationalist and internationalist duty, to prove to be worthy of the glorious past of the Fatherland that every Vistnamese, man or woman, old or young, in the North or in the South is commemorating these days the 24th anniversary of the August 1915 Revolution and the founding of the Democratic Republic

completely outwit any enemy

ple throughout the country. millions as one man, upholding revolutionary heroism. and fearless of sacrifices and hardships, are determined to sistance war, with the firm resolve to fight and win, till the complete withdrawal of US troops and till the total collapse of the puppet army and administration in order to liberate the South, defend the North and achieve the ultimate peaceful reunification of the country." (Pres ident Ho Chi Minh's appeal of July 20, 1969). Victory is

coming year" said a noet projoundly attached to his native land. The faith of age-old traditional heroism and indomitable spirit of which the August 1945 Revolution, for all its glory, was but an episode. It is also based on a truism which took shape in the anti-French war and has since been gradually corroborated by facts, that is at the present juncture, even a country, not large in population and size, economically little developed, but closely united and fighting resolutely along a judicious line, car

people. But, in a spirit which presided over the victory of of Viet Nam

SOUTH REARBASE OFTHE NORTH - GREAT

NEW BATCH OF PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES "HERO-UNITS" AND HEROES

N June last, referring to a decision of the Standing Committee of the DRVN National Assembly, President Ho Chi Assembly, President Ho Chi Minh signed an order confer-ring the title of "Hero-Unit" on 17 units and "Hero" on 12 officers and men of the people's armed

Following the 4th Heroes and Emulation Fighters Congress held at the beginning of 1967, the new batch of "hero units" and heroes spells out the revolutionary Nam people's arm d forces in the struggle against US aggression and for national salvation. roism of the North Vict

The 17 newly cited units are: three AA defence units, missile unit, an artillery unit, an army unit garriforce units, three lorry transport units, two sappers' units, three rural people' nilitia units, and a self-lefence unit at a landing stage. The 12 officers and soldiers made "people's armed forces heroes" are armed forces heroes" are three fighter pilots, two AA gunners, a missile operator, lorry driver, a boatman, an army sapper, an army surgeon, a technician of the Armanient Department and a people's militia girl. Each unit or armyman

awarded possesses its own particular features but all of

and such arm, coming from such and such area or localior assuming such and such responsibility in differ ent conditions, reflect the characteristics common to the fighters of the Viet Nam People's Army: "Our army is faithful to the Party and devoted to the people; it carries through all its tasks, overcome all difficulties and is capable of defeating any

enemy."
Following are the main points in the glorious exploits of some of the units and individuals newly decorated Hero-Units and Heroes:

The Hong Linh anti-It has shot down 177 US aircraft of various kinds including a F.llA swing-wing plane and in co-ordination with other units grounded 79

The Missile Battalion 64: It has blasted to pieces 40 US aircraft. On many occ sions it knocked out of the skies a whole flight of US aircraft and once won two pattles in a single day The army unit on Hon Me Island:

It has beaten off 800 US air and naval attacks, shooting down 27 US aircraft and setting ablaze two enemy warships.

The 3rd Company of the People's Air Force:

It has recorded many out-standing exploits. Once the company successfully fought a battle engaged by an enemy force eight times bigger in numbers. Once it scored two vins in a single day

The militia unit of village T. In Vinh Linh area While carrying out satis-factorily its production and civil defence jobs, the unit downed 4 US aircraft with infantry weapons and in co-ordination with other armed forces brought down 9 others, and captured 4 US air pirates.

Pham Thanh Ngan: 33, captain, fighter-pilot of the People's Air Force. He and his units have shot down to US aircraft. He alone has been responsible for 8 kills.

Bui Xuan Chien: 32, cor-poral, commander of an A-A gun-crew. During the first three years of his service, Chien fought nearly 300 bat tles. Calm, courageous and ready to sacrifice himself he has many times saved mmunition from being burnt

Tran Cong Nhon : Tran Cong Nhon: 33. sergeant-major, army truck lriver. For nearly four years, though operating on roads frequently raided by enemy planes he always managed to get through his lorry and freight. He has driven his car 155,000 kilometres with-out an accident and 300 days per year on an average

Truong Thi Khue: 23, deputy-head of a village militia. Native of a village exposed to violent attacks from US Air Force and Navy, she has resourcefully and

battles while mobilizing the villagers to carry out satis build theirs into a fortress



N GUYEN THI HIEN, more commonly called Mother Hien, lives in Nghia Ninh village, Quang

When I'S aircraft started bombing her village, the frail year old noman was tright ened into staying all day and night in her shelter. In the dayline, when her children and grand children were out working on the fields, she was so scared that she dared no come out to prepare the meals, and the armymen who were billeted in her house had to do the job for her. .

One day, as she was in her shelter, cheers rang out all around: "It's falling! It's falling!" The noise, mingled with the thirds of running steps, stirred her and she pop-bed her head out to see what was happening.

come and see the US plane crash!"

shelter. Looking up, she saw a ball of fire streaking down the sky and a red parachute descending slowly. Everybody. including many children, was running at top spee! in the direction of the silk, shouting:
"Catch him! Catch him!"

Without knowing why, Mother Hien, too, ran with her co-villagers.

her co-villagers.
When they reached the place about the e-kilometre-away, a large crowd had already gathered there, looking for the downed pilot.

Pointing at a bush, some-body shouted: "The pirate's

hiding there!" Militiamen promptly waded in. A moment later, Mother Hien saw them, pull out a tall, bulging American. His face was pale with fear and he shook in all his lumbs. He put both his hands up and was marchen coith the crowd following close

"You see, Mother, it's not

"Mother Gunner

armynan told Mother

Mother Hien Mother Hien was happy. She laughed all the time. From then on, she no longer feared the majauding planes, and no longer stayed all day in the shelter as before. She only took refuge when enemy planes came and bombed the village and even went out to work on the fields with the other far-

One day, when she wa weeding a rice plot, US air-eraft came and dropped seve-ral bombs on the field. She threw herself on the ground. The explosions only sprinkled some dirt on her. After the planes had gone, she stood up and resumed her job.

On another day, when Mother Hien was preparing her meal, enemy planes roared in and strated a nearby A-A site. Hearing the return fire, she hurried to the scene.

A wounded fighter was sitbloyed oozing from his nose. She tore up her headcloth, tucked a piece of it into his nose, then carried him on her back to the nearest medical station. The man was big and tale, but Mother then did not feel his weight. As blood from his wounds soaked her clothes, Mother Hien quickened

Back to the battleground she helped the gunners collect a basketful of shells scattered all around. As ammunition was running low, and the militiamen were busy digging

new defence works, she asked to go and bring more shells to the unit. Isnoring the scorch ing sun and enemy planes, she made five trips, carrying each time 32 kilograms of shells in baskets slung to a shoulder pole, and ran as fas

her legs could carry her to be battleground. As there was one gumner less in the unit, she asked to serve as loader. White oper-ating sy she watched curefully how the crew manned the gun. Because of the bursts of bombs and shells, she became hard hearing, but her eyes remained keen. Mother Hien told the fighters how much she

wished to sit on the gun plat-form in lieu of the wounded soldier and fire just one shot

at the enemy with her own hands, to avenge those who had fallen victims to the bombing and strafing

Hearing her request, the commissar smiled. and ordered the gunners to show her how to handle the gun. She sat on the platform and a gunner helped her turn the gun barrel, training it in the direction of an oncoming plane. The brisk fire that ensued chased away a to

Mother Hien was so happy and proud that she felt no hunger at all, although that day she was too busy to think of having meals. For the first time in her life, she fell the pride of someone who takes part in actual fighting against the aceressors

From then on, Mother Hien displayed ever more cal in all her assignments. She daily went to the batteries and brought the gunners hot tea. On some days she told the young women in the village to supply the fighters with boiled cassava roots and groundnuts. in addition to ripe bananas and sugar canes, a substi strinkled with earth and dust aised by the bombs.

Mother Hien's home often looked like a first-aid station for wounded and sick army-men. She nursed all of them back to health. She gave them orchard. Once she sat all night winnowing the armymen's rice in which she happened to find many little pebbl

She told the fighters to take any amount of vegetables they needed from her kitchen garden for their soup. She even donated hundreds of bamboos to the soldiers to make bomb

Last Antumn - Winter. spite of her age, Mother Hien voluntarily contributed 129 workdays to her co-operative, vaised a couble of bigs, brebar and selling co-op a 50-kilo hog. Once she offered to lend kilos of vice to meet emergency need of the front. Instead of vice which is the steple food of the Vietnamese coluntarily are manioc and sweet potator

Ached why she david sit on eun platform and American air rait, she replied The American aggressors are very ouel. If we don't lire at them, they'll kill all of

was asked. . rest : she

She reblied : "I he Americans take no rest in their war of aggression against us. Why should we in our fight?"

Nguyen The Hien was affectionately nathramed "Mo-ther Gunner" by the armymen. At the recent Congress of innelation Fighters in Quang Rinh she was cited as one o the most outstanding example of the "Iwo Good" (good pry duction, good (ighting) emulo

SUCCESS AND FORCE OF PEOPLE'S WAR

(AT REGIONAL LEVEL IN SOCIALIST NORTH VIET NAM)

Excerpts from the speech at the Third Military Zone Officers' Meeting to review the achievements of four years of people's war against the US war of destruction - July 1969

OVER the past years, under the direct leadership of the local Party Committees, the gallant and creative labour of our people and armed farces accounted for a worthy part in the common achievements of the North and of the country as a whole, and

our people's war in various localities atour people's war in various localities at-tained a rather high level.

Our people's war versus the war of destruction was a nation-wide, all-sided resistance with new features. Hence the abundant and valuable experiences gathered by the localities in all fields.

THE ENTIRE PEOPLE FIGHT BACK AIR AND NAVAL WAR OF DESTRUCTION

gainst the US imperialists' modern A gainst the US imperialists' modern air and naval force, our Northern armymen and people waged an unusual people's war: the entire people hit back at enemy planes and mescale hit back at enemy planes and vessels, carried out defence and "dodging" work, and ensured the functioning of communications and transport. Owing to the particular features and specific goals of the war of destruction, the abovementioned three fronts, of which combat was the primary one, were closely related to each other and closely related to each other and all actively contributed to defeat the enemy, folding his main design against the North of our country. On these fronts worked saide by side the anti-arcraft units of the main forces and of the local forces, the communication transport and the localities, provinces transport maintenance units of the centre and of the localities, provinces and villages. The main and central forces played a part of utmost im-portance. The wide-spread local forces had also a very important role.

a) As regards combat tasks, we successfully implemented the "the entire aircraft units of the three armed forces (main forces, regional forces and militia) as the nucleus" policy. This was an original the nucleus policy. This was an original advance of our people's war. We had acquired experiences in our past nation-wide resistance mainly against enemy ground forces, but not against content of the c enemy air force. With our Party's sound line, our people's determinaion, intelligence and creativeness, we launched a plane-hunting mass move-ment and achieved splendid results.

Our young anti-aircraft defence and air force expanded by leaps and bounds. Local anti-aircraft units also grew more experienced. Militia and selfdetence members, irrespective of age, defence memoers, irrespective of age, sex, nationality and place, distinguished themselves by downing up-to-date US jets. Local forces of provinces and districts also grounded enemy planes. Our people valuantly fought and served the fighting, captured air pirates, built defence works and roads for anti-aircraft guns and missiles, helped anti-aircraft guns and missiles, ne-pet the army in every aspect. We used all available weapons from rifles, machine-guns, anti-aircraft guns of various ealibres up to missiles and modern planes. With anti-aircraft units of both planes. With anti-aircraft units of both the main forces and the widespread local forces, and all kinds of weapons, we wove an extensive network of fire with key points, many layers and many directions, to trap enemy planes at every altitude, place and moment. The formidable fire-power of the socialist North inflicted very serious and frightening losses upon the modern air force of the American imperialists.

The impact of the local armol forces in anti-aircraft defence could be felt in the number of enemy planes brought down by the militia, self-defence and local forces. Keeping watch round the clock and using machine-guns of various kinds and viffes, often while working the defence and the self-defence and to show the self-defence and the self-defence are self-defenced and the self-defence and the self-defence are self-defenced as the self-defence and the self-defence are self-defenced as the self-defence and the self-defence and the self-defence are self-defenced as the self-defence and the self-defence members managed to shoot many US modern jets: those



Quang Binh province coastal artillery.

of Quang Binh province bagged over 100, and many militiawomen also did their bits. Provincial anti-aircraft units gave a good account of themselves, some of them blasting up to 70 or 80 enemy planes — a high record.

The influence of the regional armed forces in anti-aircraft defence could also be seen in their co-ordination in also be seen in their co-ordination in combat with the regular anti-aircraft units to knock down as many enemy planes as possible, forming an effica-cious flak at various altitudes and in various places.

on the other hand, in the war of destruction, enemy air force was in a position to strike at any target in our rear. To cope with the enemy's mobility, we had to build an extensive antiaircraft defence system with focal points. Thanks to a close coordination between the main force anti-aircraft units and the local ones, the local armed forces and the militia, self-defence, we satisfactorily met that complex combat requirement.

Another major role of the local armed forces was their extremely im-portant assignment in anti-aircraft defence: fighting enemy planes flying at low altitude. The local forces and militia, self-defence units kept watch, detected adverse aircraft and helped the people organize air defence, and therefore succeeded in protecting their lives and property as well as produc-tion, keeping their life at its normal under the conditions of a gruelling war.

The local armed forces in the coastal areas successfully hit back at US vessels and US-puppet commando-boats. In coordination with main force artillery In coordination with main force artillery units and operating at key centres, local gunners fired at enemy boats, provided cover for the people's activities within their gun's range and opened up new possibilities for the localities to defend our rather long coastline.

Together with the people, local troops and people's security forces honourably discharged their responsibility by grounding adverse planes, wiping out commandos, keeping order and security, and foiling the enemy psywar moves.

Along with operations of the main forces, courageous and effective actions of the local armed forces stimulated the local armed lorces stimulated the people's lighting spirit and produc-tion zeal, strengthened their determi-nation to defeat American aggression and confidence in the final victory.

As regards morale in combat, the very fact that Vietnamese militia and self defence units were able to knock down US jets with infantry weapons bore a very important significance. It vividly illustrated our nation's military thinking illustrated our nation's military tamong in fighting back aggression: to match our modest means against the enemy's huge resources and to use all weapons available often inferior to our adversary to worst him who wields more modern equipment. One can say that modern equipment. One can say that the achievements of our militia and self-defence units supply part of the answer to the question why the Viet-namese nation can defeat the American

b) Parallel with the "the entire people hit back at enemy planes and vessels" policy is the watchword: vessels" policy is the watchword;
"The entire people actively take part in
the people's air defence."The past years'
fighting has highlighted the extremely ingly important significance of air defence which frustrated the enemy's objective and reduced to the minimum our losses in men and property.

"To wipe out the enemy to defend oneself, and to preserve our forces to wipelout the enemy," this fundamental principle of every war has to be grasped when opposing a people's war to a war of destruction. Indeed, to fight enemy air force is not like to deal with his infantry, especially when one does not yet possess a strong air force and long-range missiles to destroy enemy planes on the ground at their bases or on the wing to their targets. Under these conditions, to bring our initiative into full play and reduce our losses, it is of utmost importance to nullify or lessen the effectiveness of the nutity or tessen the effectiveness of the enemy's air strikes, and on this basis to turn his attacks into opportunities to wipe him out. Therefore, targets of with him out. Therefore, targets of eventual enemy strikes must be kept secrel, protected by defence works, cambillaged, scattered and moved from place to place. People's air deaton in well as the well as the well as the well as the strikes and the second place of t localities to carry out the lighting, maintain production, keep communi-cation and transport going for a long time. Moreover, in many areas, espe-cially in the southern provinces of the Fourth Military Zone, where the adversary intensified his attacks during the "limited bombing" period, our losses were smaller than previously due to better air desence measures.

In this domain the people's efforts were truly considerable. Throughout the North the population dug tens of mil-lions of shelters, tens of thousands of lions of shelters, tens of thousands of communication trenches, organized first aid, and made good the altermaths of enemy attacks. We evacuated to the countryside millions of people living in places worst hit by the eventy and in cities and other urban contress dispersed many for the product of the dispersed many for the product of the contress of the product of the product of the contress of the product of sands of evacuees and helped them in their work and life. These were very great achievements and at the same time

new experiences of the various local-ities in this war.

Coordinating the resistance against the war of destruction with the preparations against the enemy's eventual expanding of the "limited war," many localities paid attention to coupling the building of shelters with the erection of fighting villages.

People's air defence was very successful and demonstrated our people's engineer-ing capacities and the immense inven-tiveness of the people's war.

c) The communication and transport, front was also an important part of people's war against the war of destruc-

One of the enemy's major objectives was to strike at our communication and transport and check all assistance and transport and check all assistance of the great rear to the great front. To this effect, the adversary at times concentrated three-fourths of his air attacks. The military report of Grant Sharp, US commander in the Pacific, revealed his vicious schemes, measures and strenuous efforts to bomb scattered targets as well as networks of targets, especially on our most important communica-tion lines. This report also admitted US bitter failure on this front, where our people's feats were remarkable.

Indeed, they unmistakably spelled out the grim determination to outwit the enemy, the courage, cleverness and organizational skill of the local armed organizational skill of the local armed forces and people. The entire people were mobilized to maintain communications and transport in good order under all circumstances, this being regarded as a central emergency task. To repair what the enemy fiercely destroyed was a real fighting job especially in a country with an intricate terrain, many rivers, bridges and roads difficult of access. To get the better of the enemy here, one must have a tight hold on all the forces of transport, of road building and road-mending, and of self-defence to protect the communication lines. Lea-dership in this task became part of military art, which requires a good understanding of the enemy situation and ours, a close coordination between the central and local forces. Organizationally, the forces ensuring the smooth running of communications and trans-port were set up along the line of the port were set up along the line of the three categories of armed forces: the central forces and the main force units; the specialized units of the provunits; the specialized units of the prov-inces; and the widespread forces of the militia and self-defence at the grass-roots. The central forces were most important, especially in the uninhabited

or sparsely populated areas and at key points subjected to heavy attacks. However, local forces played also a very

General VO NGUYEN GIAP

TO MOBILIZE THE MANPOWER NEEDED BY THE WAR. TO SET UP AND DEVELOP THE LOCAL ADMED CODCES

N the tough fight against the war of as the tough light against the war of destruction, every locality actively encouraged the youth to enlist in the army while steadily building and strengthening its armed forces, militia and self-defence.

a) To meet the requirements of the a) To meet the requirements of the war, our main forces, especially the modern arms like the anti-aircraft defence and the air force, were considerably expanded in a short time, in both number and quality, and did well on the battlefield. This was made possible by the great contribution of the various areas to the strong reserve forces built there since the years of peace.

As production, combat and service to the front had to be carried out at once successful mobilization of an adequate contingent of youths to serve in the Army was in itself a tremendous achievement of the localities. It was possible thanks to the patriotism and love for socialism of our people and youths, to the leadership and organizational ability of the local Party committees and administrative com-mittees and to the superiority of our socialist system. It also threw light on the new progress of the local military work and military organs.

It was the first time that the localities had to draft so many young men. In peace-time, we did make good preparations for war-time mobilization by working out relevant law statutes and regulations. When the war broke out, we further realized the advisability of combining enforcement of State laws with a careful political education, of carrying out ideological mobilisation of the masses following the mass line, relying on the Party cells, co-operatives, state-larms, enterprises, offices, schools, mass movements like the youth's "three ready's ",* the women's "three responsibilities." **

... Over the past years, the overwhelming majority of the youths entisted have fighters, faithful to the party, dedicated fighters, faithful to the Farty, dedicated to the people, opt to rapidly master military knowledge, worthy of being the best youths of the socialist regime, patiently educated and trained by the Party. This was another achievement reditable to our socialist system ...

b) In the high tide of the resistance against US aggression, for national salvation, the local armed forces grew up by leaps and bounds, in terms of organization and equipment, and acquired a new fighting ability.

The militia and self-deience units increased in numbers though many were incorporated in the main forces and their quality enhanced. The self-defence units rapidly developed in enterprises, offices and city-wards. The percentage of Party members, The percentage of Party members, Labour Youth members and women in militia and self-defence units also went up. They got more and better equipment. Many villages set up guiners' groups and special groups (like engineering, liaison, intelligence, first aid), or even a mobile combat force. Militia and self-defence mem-bers learned to man many kinds of bers learned to man many kinds of weapons and equipment—both rudimen-tary and sophisticated, brought down enemy planes, shot ablaze enemy vessels, disposed of tens of thousands of modern bombs and mines.

The local forces rapidly grew up, in terms of organization, equipment and combat tasks. Many provinces boast anti-aircraft units which have grounded enemy planes, artillery units which enemy planes, artillery units which have sunk or set ablaze enemy vessels and commando boats, or engineering units which have made a great contri-bution to keep traffic flowing. Many local infagirty units also knocked down enemy planes, and in some places performed most admirable feats of arms.

performed most admirable feats of arms.

Local military services made noticeable progress in helping Party Committees and in leading the local armed
forces and guiding the militia and
self-defence movement.

The above facts show our netual capacities to build very strong local armed forces comprising: strong and widespread militia and self-defence units; local armed forces with high quality, required arms and appropriate organization; and local military serv-ices consolidated at all levels. Local armed forces, which have specific functions and tasks, adequate organization and equipment, appropriate training, especially a high fighting spirit, a knowledge of the terrain, population and climate of their areas and suitable tactical methods, can fight successfully with a small force and few munitions and can fulfil their important functions and tasks with the best results. Strong local armed forces constitute a solid nucleus for the nation-wide and all-out people's war in the localities. Only with strong local armed forces and a strong reserve force in the localities can one have firm bases to vigorously and rapidly develop the main forces

TO CHANGE THE ECONOMIC ORIENTATION, SET UP AND DEVELOP LOCAL ECONOMY, CONTINUE TO PUSH AHEAD SOCIALIST REVOLUTION AND BRING INTO FULL PLAY THE SUPERIORITY OF THE SOCIALIST REGIME, INSTIL A BIG STRENGTH INTO THE PEOPLE'S WAR IN VARIOUS LOCALITIES

face of the US imperialists'
"limited war" in the South and
war of destruction in the North, our Party's Contral Committee pointed out that the North had to carry out production while fighting to defend itself, support the South with might and main and continue to push shead socialist construction in accordance with the new situation.

... To fulfil this task, our Party advocated a change in the economic orientation by setting up and developing local economy. Economic building and development in the North must conform to the war-time situation in order to meet the fighting require-ments of the moment as well as in case of US expansion of the "limited war" to the whole country, and at the same time must be consistent with the long-range orientation of socialist building after our successful resistance against US aggression. This was a per-fectly sound and imaginative policy of our Party.

Despite the enemy's fierce attacks, together with the fighting and supplying of the front, the localities strove hard to implement the new economic orientation of setting up and developing their own economy in line with their situation. They went on with the revolution in the production relations, technological revolution and cultural and ideological revolution to build and consolidate the socialist régime in war-time, and to promote the pre-eminence of the socialist system and step up the people's war in their localities. These are new and most valuable experiences of our Party as well as of the local Party Committees in this war.

The fight on the front of production, The fight on the front of production, the development of education, culture, public health, improvement of the living standards, building of, socialism, constitute a real epic which exalts the Vietnames people's courage, creative labour, cleveness and thirst for learning. In all localities, our armed forces and people are heroic not only in conduct with the production and exactly bending and straffing. This also is a characteristic of our people's rev. is a characteristic of our people's revolutionary heroism. It spells out the greatness of our effort and justifies the fact that the socialist Vietnamese can take a pride in themselves. Civilization has triumphed over violence. This is why the US war of destruction has lamentably failed. For all our weaknesses and shortcomings, our achievements are, indeed, considerable. A Western journal-

ist has referred to the economic achieve ments in North Viet Nam as a tt Vietnam ese miracle." The US imperialists who have inflicted certain los es upon us, have nevertheless failed in their scheme nave nevertheless laited in their scheme of shattering our economic potential to weaken our fighting capacity and disrupt the people's life in North Xiet Nam. In war-line, our local socialist economy was preserved and continued to expand, and efficiently served the air effort.

With the development of local agri-culture, industry and medical work, the on-the-spot logistical base of the people's war was strengthened a consi-

derable step further.

War is an agonizing trial for a social system. Thanks to the new economic orientation to suit war-time requirements and the stepping up of the three revolutions in various localities, the socialist regime in the North continued to be built, consolidated and developed during the war, and turned to account its supremacy to push ahead the resistance against US

to push ahead the resistance against US
aggression, for national salvation.

The reality in the various areas over
the past years of war has made it plain
that the climination of the exploitation
of man has brought about among the
labouring people an increasing political
and ideological identity of minds. Hence and lacological identity of minds. Hence the people's war could rely on the immense capacities of the broad masses of workers, collective peasants and so-cialist intellectuals. Our armed forces and people displayed a high sense of collective mastery, courage in combat and production, solidarity in face of vicious enemy attacks. One cannot list all the examples given by ordinary work-ing people of heroism and selflessness ing people of heroism and selfjessness in combat, of industriousness in production, or of sense of responsibility as regards the affairs of the cooperative, the village or the country, caring for these even more than their own affairs... Socialist ownership under the two forms of people's ownership and collective ownership of the production of the production of the content of th

ship have been consolidated and perfected step by step in various areas. This con-stituted an objective favourable factor to scientifically organize a people's war.
Between the labouring people there
were not only sympathy and revolutionary consciousness but also new organizational relationship. Many com-bat and production units emerged bat and production units emerged and operated with efficiency thanks to the socialist relations of production and to the existence of cooperatives. Militia and self-defence groups to keep watch, to defuse bombs, co-op teams concurrently devoted to building shelters, co-op gangs concurrently devoted to carrying out production and the fight-ing... revealed the great capabilities of the socialist regime in many fields

and particularly in organization.

Before the war broke out the localities had laid some material and technical bases for socialism. These were strengthened and gradually modernized during the years of war. They provided new facilities for the people's war to meet its logistical needs on the spot, raised labour pro-ductivity and liberated manpower for the fighting, thereby contributing to increase combat potential and services (Continued page 7)



Road traffic is kept open by day and by night.

** The three " responsibilities " are

VIET NAM COURIER

[.] The three " ready's " are : ready to fight (US aggression) and to join up/ ready to overcome all difficulties to drife ahead production and study in all circumstances and ready to do any work the anywhere, at the request of the Fatherland

A Powder Keg inside the US

HE American rulers always brag of the US as "the most civilized country in the world" and a "Welfare State," but the truth is that its 22-million Black population (about 11% of the total) who have creat-ed considerable material and cultural wealth, are the most exploited and scorned people

180 years after the coming into force of the American Constitution, one hundred years after the promulgation by President Abram Lincoln the law to emancipate th Black people and four years after the enacting of Johnson's law on civic rights (August 6, 1965), the Afro-Americans still live a wretch-ed and humiliating life, in many ways worse than in the previous centuries. Tens of thousands of Black youths have been sent to Viet Nam to die a useless death. Though making up only it 'per cent of the total population, Black people account for 25 per cent of the US expeditionary forces in South Viet Nam and 22 per cent upward in term of casualties.

The life of Black people full of blood and tears. They fall victims to every colonial policy which turns them into "colonial" slaves ven inside the US.

been unremittingly struggling against racial discrimination and for their freedom and equality with the whites. Among them there is an increasing realization that nothing can be expected from proceedings, and they must take to the streets for demonstrations, with arms in hand for self-defence, if

Even before World II. though still at its beginning, their militant action dragged on sometimes for three or four years. After the war, it has never ceased mounting; from legal non-violence, it has developed into rebellions against the reactionary au-thorities; from sporadic activ has spread to a nd even throughout the US. The climax of this decadelong turmoil was the exasperation of Black people after the murder of one of their leaders, Martin Luther King. White housands of Black people in racists and eighty thousand soldiers, federal troops and policemen called in to repress them. This movement reached as far as US military and

summer" in the US.

The Black people took an active part in the "march of the poor" on Washington from the Southern states for employment, better living standard and more schools,

At present this movement is still going on in many localities in the States, Black students struck and picketed their colleges and demanded equal rights for their people and for themselves.

On April 3 and 4, on the occasion of the first anniversary of their general uprising and of Luther King's murder, they staged many de-monstrations in Washington, Chicago and over twenty other cities in the US.

THE Afro-Americans have always linked that-

against racial discrimi-nation and for freedom and equality with the anti-Viet Nam war protest, on the ground that this war does them no good and only worsens their plight. They are aware that in resisting the American imperialists, for immediate and uncondi-tional withdrawal of US troops from South Viet Nam. Radical Afro-Amer-teans founded the "Black

face of Freeman US Secre

tary for Agriculture: "Our enemy is not in Viet Nam

courageous acts are unmis-takable indications of the

Such

militant

but in Congress '

Afro-Americans'

Panther " Party in order to push forward emancipation of US Blacks and opposition to the Viet Nam war. It early 1968, the "Anti - War and Anti-Draft Black People National Union " was estab tished and jained forces with other organizations to lead the Black people's anti-Viet Nam war drive. The "Black Power" conference held in 1067 called on Black youths o refuse service in Viet Nam. Black youths spunkily hurled their draft-cards into the faces of American author ities, and resisted induc-tion. Many Black. GIs laid down their arms, declaring they would make war on an enemy within and no without the US. Cassin Clay, a Black heavy-weight world champion and stub-born draft and Vict Nam war dissenter, was sentenced war dissenter imprisonment a to.ooo-dollar fin-In May 1968, a Black boy in Washin, ton shouted in the

solidarity with the Vietnaniese people.

As an oppressed people fighting for their own liberation, the Vietnamese people always attach great impor-tance to the Afro-Americans' movement for their fundantal rights. Premier Pham Van Dong said to Stockely Carmichael, a Black leader, when he visited the DRVN in 1968: "The Vietnamese people deply feel the suf-ferings of the Afro-Americans, our dear brothers and comrades-in-arms in the fight against the common enemy, US imperialism. We sincerely thank you for your staunch support to our struggle and are gratified to see it spread among the Black GIs."

Together with millions of Afro-Americans, the Viet-namese people demand that the US authorities at once stop cracking down on Black Americans and end US aggression in Viet Nam.

DRVN Foreign Ministry Protests Illegal Acts Against Its Vientiane Embassy Officials and VNA Correspondent

NDER premeditated plans, the Vientiane administration twice andled govern manhandled, searched arrested on August 9, 1969 two diplomats and three staff members of the DRVN Embassy and the correspondent of Viet Nam News Agency in Viet Nam News agency in Vientiane while they were riding in a car bearing a diplomatic registration plate. The Vientiane administration deliberately engineered a"car accident" and claimed that it had found evidence of it had found evidence of "acts directed against the Laotian government" in order to mislead public opinion, slander the DRVN and have a pretext to expel these six cadres and person-nel of the DRVN.

It was a very brazen pro vocation following other systematic ones by the Vientiane administration against the DRVN. It constituted a very grave violation of the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations among nations. This odious incident put up by the Vientiane administration was aimed at

concealing stepped-up US intervention and aggression, sabotaging the 1962 Geneva Agreement on Laos, and Agreement on Laos, and undermining the long-stand ing friendship between the peoples of Viet Nam and Laos.

The DRVN Foreign Ministry strongly condemns the above-said breaches of inter-national law by the Vientiane administration. It demands that the latter stop all simi-lar acts, set free at once the five officials and staff members of the DRVN Em correspondent in Vientiane pay compensations for all the losses it had caused to the DRVN side and ensure nor-DRVN side and ensure nor-mal activities to all officials and staff members of the DRVN Embassy in Vientiane.

If the Vientiane administration continues to concerning diplomatic rela-tion, it must bear full respon-sibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Hanoi, August 11, 1966

TRI.CONTINENTAL COUNTRIES the 1968 presidential elections they set up a third political the political freedom Party whose manifests included the demand for immediate and manifest of included the demand for immediate and manifests. US DECEPTION

THE Viet Nam Committee of Solidarity with Asian and African Peoples has just made public a stateent on the recent provocative and divisive acts com-mitted by the US agains the Asian, African Latin American peoples.

The statement said that on June 14 last, the Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples had released a state ment denouncing the CIA for having falsified the docuof this organiza tion with the dark design to misrepresent the latter's policy, to twist the situation in some nationalist countries and sow division among the countries members of the tricontinental organization and between these countries and the organization itself.

statement stressed that the Viet Nam Committee of Solidarity with Asian and African Peoples entirely sereed to the above-mention ed declaration of the Secre-tariat of the Organization of Solidarity of Asian, African and Latin-American Peo ples and furthermore stated that the forged documents

of the US imperialists contained the text of a state-ment dated April 11 said to be made by the Viet Nam This fabrication presented the DRVN foreign policy in the DRVN foreign palicy in a wrong light so as to sabo-tage the friendship and mili-tant solidarity existing be-tween the Victnamese people

and the friendly peoples The statement affirmed :

"By so doing, the American imperialists hope to be able to torpedo the movement of support of the tricontinental peoples and continental peoples and peoples in other parts of the world for the Vietnamese people's struggle, a mounting movement which has driven the American aggressors to an unprecedented isolation. But this is only a stupid miscalculation. long, the tricontinental peoples and peoples in other parts of the world have realized that the American imperialists are their com-mon enemy and the enemy of the Vietnamese people for since long they have clearly understood the just cause of the Vietnamese peo-

backing the latter.

"They will never be du-pes of these tricks which, on the contrary, will only strengthen their militant solidarity against the US imperialists and for independence and peace.

The statement concluded, of S. didarity with Asian and al peoples and peoples in other continents for having shown a great sympathy and given a staunch support the Vietnamese peop the Vietnamese struggle against the can aggressors, and for na-tional salvation. It reaffirmed its unstinted support to their righteous struggle for national independence, de-mocracy, peace and social progress

"It sternly warned the US imperialists that their provocative and splitting manoeuvres were only to expose their most reactionary and despicable nature, to among the Vietnamese peo-ple, the tricontinental peo-ples in the world, and to stiffen the latter's resolve to

SUCCESS AND FORCE...

to the front of the local armed to the front of the local armed forces and people. In plane-hunting, air defence, maintainance of communication lines, the various localities required substantial material and technical contributions from cooperatives, enterprises, state offices and people.

The excellence of the socialist system in the North is embodied in new man, the socialist Vietnames with ardent patriotism, genuing proletarian internationalism, a spir of collective mastery, i high fighting spirit, a continuously improving cultural level, good health, a loyal, simple and sound way of life. Local youths, labour youth members, Party members who joined up set bright examples in the life-and-death - collective mastery,

struggle against the enemy, which are a source of pride for the socialist regime. Our militia and self-defence members are not only courageou but also clever in the handling o many kinds of modern weapons and equipment. Our worker and cooperative members are industrious, good organizers and show great ability and ingenuity in improving technique, increasing labour yield in production and in the service to the front.

Clearly enough, the socialist regime has made the most of its regime has made the most of its superiority to step up peoples war in politics, organization, material and technical bases, and in ideo-logy, intelligence and huwan qualities. These are new capabilities, a great source of strength of peo-ple's war in the localities...

TO STRENGTHEN THE LEADERSHIP OF LOCAL PARTY COMMITTEES

the people's war in the localities developed a great force and scored brilliant successes, it was due primarily to the leadership of the local Party committees who strictly owed the correct policy of the upheld the thorough revolutionary spirit of the working class, brought into full play the cleverness of the Party members and the masses, did their best to grasp the Party's lines and policies, and fulfilled all the tasks assigned to their areas in the resistance against US aggression for na-tional salvation. They took care to give overall leadership while seeing with particular attention to the mi-

litary tasks entrusted to their localities, attaching special importance to political education, ideological guidance, organizational work, thereby making the most of the great strength of the socialist system to

push ahead people's war. Leadership in the war does not imply only military leadership but also overall leadership, coordinat-ing military affairs with eco-nomic affairs, the fighting with production, the front with the rear. The achievements of the local Par ty committees lie in the fact that they intimately coupled production with the combat, discharging their task of mobilizing manpower and resources to meet the resistance needs, while fulfilling their producspot, in accordance with the specific situation of their areas in different circumstances. That is why under every circumstance, in general the localities were able to keep up production, fight effectively and perform satisfactorily all the military and other tasks set by the central authorities. These accomplishments speak volumes for the high sense of political responsibility and at the same time the practical organizational ability and progress in many fields of the local Party committees

Those Party committees, that had fulfilled their tasks in wartime, paid due attention to military leader ship, leading both combat and produc tion, and displayed great ability in leading production in the midst of lierce tightine-This has become a new responsibility for the leadership of these committees

Many local Party committees pecially those in the areas worst hit by the enemy, discharged it with distinction and drawn many experi-ences, the main ones of which they have summed up as follows:

must strengthen its leadership over the local military service and pro-mote the latter's role;

-To give the best help to the Party committee the local military service must be not only expert in military affairs but also conversant affairs with other duties :

- One must thoroughly explain the military requirements to the local branches and services, closely coordinate the fighting with production, economic matters with national defence matters;

cadres: the work and way of life of branches and services must b militarized: - One must 'closely coordinate the activities of all branches and services under the overall leadership of the local Party committee.

- The provincial Party committee

in economic affairs, grasp the main problems of socialist building in the area and ably coordinate military

- One must raise the military knowledge of Party members and

In order to fulfil the task of leading and guiding the people's war in the localities, the Party war in the localities, the Party committees attached the greatest importance to consolidating them-selves in every aspect; political, ideological and organizational. In the provinces, the number of Party members his increased and their members his increased and their quality has been enhanced. In war-time, in many provinces, particu-larly in the Louth Military Zone, there emerged many outstanding Party members, many Party cells that staunchly and ably led the people in combat and production worthy of being the standard bearers, the steel fortresses, the standard efficient general staffs of the people war. They are the pride of the local Party committees, of our entire Party. In sum. local Party

committees have been tempered, have

grown up in the gruelling light and made a noticeable contribution to the great achievements of our entire

THE experiences on the people's war in general, on local military work in particular, in both zones of our co-intry are extremely valuable ones. Their timely review will help Viet Nam's military science progress a step further and enrich our Party's military line. They also contribute to strengthening the fighting capacity of our armed forces and people to bring the resistance against US aggression. the resistance against US aggression, for national salvation to its fillal victory and also to make good preparations for the building of our armed forces and consolidation of our national defence in the future...

MILITARY OPERATIONS

GIs of First Cav. and pup-pet Rangers were engaged

in heavy fighting in Loc Ninh

PLAF won two big victo

ries, one at to km southwest

of Tay Ninh: puppet Para Battalion 1 at Go Noi wiped

out: 300 enemy casualties, 2 helicopters downed, 2 can-

nons and to mortars destroy ed, many firearms captured; the other northwest of

Hon Ouan, at Phu Lo: 400

GIs of First Cav. put out of action, 35 tanks and armour-

DA NANG FRONT: Aug

13. US Marines intercepted

losses including a lieutenan colonel killed; units of Amer

ical Division attacked near

MEKONG DELTA: In Ruch Gia province PLAF hammered at 25 targets in-cluding the provincial capital and 4 subsector UPs (on the night of Aug. 12).

The following night, helped by PLAF men, many patriot officers in the puppet army took an artillery position near Tra Vioh (too km) south-southwest of Saigon,

and with 2 105 mm cannons shelled the enemy positions

ed cars destroyed.

Quang Ngai

Night of Aug.

sector.

The following days : SAIGON FRONT : Aug. 13.

near Mang Yang: 72 vehi-cles (6 armoured cars and 66 trucks) destroyed, 155 GIs

HUE: 20 enemy bases between Cloud Pass and the 17th parallel (many in Hue City), "Evan" camp at Dong Lam, bases of US Airborne Division 101, at Phu outhwest of Hue, attacked A US company struck off the charge near A Bia (Aug. 12). In total 500 enemy troops put out of action.

MEKONG DELTA: The PLAF hammered at the enemy in a major part of the provinces in the delta. In My Tho, 50km southwest of Saigon, 40 targets were hit including the provincial capital and almost all subsector CPs: over 800 enemy casualties, 33 vehicles and cannons destroyed, 30,000 litres of petrol burnt .50,000 people pursued enemy's

Other PLAF attacks were made in the provinces of Go Cong (east of My T o and Ruch Gin (Gulf of Thatland) and Moe Hos provincial capital (35 km west of nearby, taking a toll of 75 enemy troops, destroying cannons and 7 military vehicles and capturing many

Other successes in the first week of August :

HUE FRONT : From August 7 to 10, a dozen targets south of the DMZ hit, including US bases at Dong Ha and Cua Viet: 3 companies wiped out.

August 10, west of Hue: a US company and 2 platoons written off the musterroll, a company badly mauled: 200 GIs disabled. In A Bia region, in 40 days since the beginning of August, 51 enemy aircraft put out of

CAM RANH REGION: Night of Aug. 7, onset on 3 U5 positions including an airfield (5 aircraft wrecked). Lo Dat strongpoint (500 Gl casualties, one million litres of fuel burnt).

SAIGON CITY: August 7 puppet air force school in 5th district stormed: a toll of So American, Thai, and puppet officers, and heavy material damage.

MEKONG DELTA: Fron August i to 4, in Rach Gia region, 195km west, souths west of Saigon, 3:0 enemy troops put out of action.

regular, local and guerilla - harmoniously and rapidly developed in strength, organization, armament, ment, tactics, combat tech-

Significance...

(Continued from page 8)

nique, command... The successes are due to support and assistance the people and finally. the people and finally, the existence of a vast liberated zone serving as a solid jumping-ground for these onslaughts.

Once again the PLAF ffensives testify to the offensives glaring failure of Abrams' "clear-and-hold" defensive strategy. The enemy was his most heavily guarded strongholds: the First Tac-tical Zone with Da Nang, Hue, northern Quang Tri as focuses, and the Third Tactical Zone centered on Saigon... Like the last February

and May offensives, these PLAF raids point to the lack of realism of the stra-tegic task assigned by Washtegic task assigned by Washington to its troops, i.e. "to maintain maximum military pressure while cutting down US losses to the minimum." On August 12 alone, thousands of US-pupets were killed, wounded or captured. Thus, besides the Soo men put out of action in My Tho province. 1,500 GIs were wiped out in Hon Quan region where nearly 300 vehicles, mostly

were wrecked and over 300 choppers downed while one regiment of the pupper 5th Infantry Division had 50 vehicles including 27 tanks and armoured cars wrecked near So Tu Xa Cat, north of Saigon, etc..

Washington wants to Washington wants to ap-pease - if only for a short time - the growing oppo-sition in the USA and the world to its aggressive policy against Viet Nam. The US psywar machine has raised a ballyhoo about a so-called unilateral withdrawal which resulted in an increase of the total expedi tionary corps strength. Then to make public opinior believe that the measures taken by Nixon were really effective to restore peace opinion in Viet Nam, it has put forth the idea that a "lull" had set in on the battlefield which the delegates of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republi of South Viet Nam in Paris

The August 12 offensives constitute an eloquent proof that so long as Washington does not sincerely give up its aggression the South Vietnamese people will hi at the aggressors. Any de vious scheme of the Amer ican imperialists will be doomed to bitter failure.

Military Operations

THE military news released last week by Giai Phong Press Agency continued to give the lie to American press of the last of the

Since August 11, a series of blows were dealt to the enemy, all over the territory of South Viet Nam from the 17th parallel to the Mekong delta, chiefly in Hue, Da Nang and Saigon.

August 10 night:

Fighting was raging on the' Saigon front:

— a US camp at Bau Co (20 km north-northeast of Tay Ninh) overrun; 300 GI casualties, 3 cannons and mortars destroyed. US camp at Lo Via (33 km, northnortheast of Tay Ninh) stormed: 2 companies wiped out.

Night. of August II, and August I2:

SAIGON FRONT: Over 30 targets hit, chiefly in the sectors of Hon Quan, Loc Ninh, Phu Long and Tay

- Hon Quan sector (95 km north of Saigon): annihilation of 2 armoured compounds and 3 motorized columus near Nga Ta Na Cat (50 vehicles, including 27 armoured cars of pupper Armoured Regiment 15, wrecked), near the "technical centre" (20 tanks and cal centre" (20 tanks and cal centre" (20 tanks and po mm cannons, 11 machine guns destroyed; 18 choppers downed; a pupper Ranger plateon wiped out; many machine (10 tanks) and armoured cars wrecked, 150 Gl casualties), north of Chon Thanh (7r vehicles, of calculating) armoured cars, destroyed; 350 GIs put out of action; 1; choppers downed).

-Loe Nish sector (2z km north of Hon Quan); heavy losses for US Armoured transport of the Armoured transport of the Armoured transport of the Armoured transport of the Armoured which seets of the Armoured which seets of the Armoured columns intercepted, zy vehicles destroyed village No.10, and 18 vehicles destroyed and 90 Gls put ut of action at Village No.3; US "special forces" camp stormed: no enemy

-Phuor Long sector, north-northeast of Saigon, two subsector CPs, many US "special forces" camps and military posts assaulted, a company and 3 platoons wiped out, 200 enemy soldiers put out of action.

Other sectors on Saigon front: Second onset against
Lo Via and bombardment

Ga Time a success componies decimated. Pounding of the CP of Has Nghis military sector, 35 km west, northwest of Saigon, and US bases at Dau Tieng (64 km northwest of Saigon). Lai Rhe (52 km Loi (22 km north of Saigon), Bien Hoa airbase and a post near Trang Bon (a puppet company put out of action).

Da NANG AND CENTRAL TRUNG BO: PLAF opera-

of "special forces" camp at

DA NANG AND CENTRAL TRUNG BO: PLAF operations against 125 enemy bases and positions including those as De Neng and 8 provincial as De Neng and 8 provincial as De Neng and 8 provincial Turn, Hau Bon, Nha Trang, and Ban Me Thuol, naval bases at Son Tra (Da Ning) and Cam Ranh, many airfields, armoured compounds such as Nuoe Man, Chu Isl, Pleika, armoured compounds Nang (250 Gls, 2 armoured companies of Americal Division and 26 vehicles wiped out). Heavy enemy losses at the CP of Regiment, S. Wafaria Division 1 at An Hos, many fortilied positions stormed.

South of Qui Nhon, a big fuel depot hit: 3 million litres of petrol set afire.

On Road No.19 linking Pleiku to the sea, 2 US escorted convoy intercepted

(Continued page 7)



A PLAF signal group

Significance of Widespread PLAF Attacks since August 12

- · Complete Initiative in the Patriots' Hands.
- · PLAF's Inexhaustible Strength.
- US "Maximum Military Pressure with Minimum Losses" Strategy, an Unrealistic Doctrine.
- · Washington's "Lull" Bluff Called.

HILE Washington was deceiving itself and the Vietnamese people's patriotic resistance was digitally deceived burst out like a thunderclap throughout South Viet Nam on the night of August 11. A first partial bilan of these are vart battlefield one thousand kilometres long and hundreds of kilometres deep shows that enemy losses were havy since the start:

— In northernmost South Viet Nam, in Quang Tri and Thus Thies provinces (where the Hue, ex-capital of the last dynasty of Vietnamese emperors) the patriots struck at a score of enemy bases and positions and several positions and several positions and several mountainous country or in Hue, exacting 500 enemy canulties. The US Third Marie Division and torst Para privision like the pupper 54th Infantry Reguleron Like the provinces between In the provinces between In Nama and Buon Me Thuot.

Phan Thiet, the PLAF assaulted 125 targets both on the Western High Plateaux and on the narrow coastal fringe 900 kilometres long. The enemy came, under fire at Da Nang and at least at eight the best of the state of the total properties of the state of the Qui Nhon, Nat Trang and Buon Me Thuot), as well as in other important bases like Chu Lai, Cam Ranh... and on strategic roads where 72 vehicles were destroyed near Mang Yang.

— On the Saigon front powerful onslaughts were made support positions, especially in the northwest, north and northeast of Saigon, in the provinces of Tay Ninh, Binh Long (Hon Quan and Loc Ninh). The US "First Cav. and Eleventh Armon with the contract of the contract of

-- In the Mekong delta at last, 40 enemy positions were hit in My Tho province, 50 kilometres southwest of Saigon: 850 US puppet casualties were reported in the first hours of August 12 there. The night after, near Tra Vinh provincial town, patriotic officers in the puppet army helped by PLAF men overran a US artillery position and turned its guns on the enemy surrounding posts.

THIS new wave of PLAF offensives and the extension of the theatre of operations bear proof that the South Vietnamese patro's hold the initiative firm in their position of strength and interposition of strength and interposition of strength and expensive the property of the property of

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PLAF offensives on the night of August 11 and following days

Black points show main enemy bases or positions hit.